

ARIZONA CITIZEN.

Vol. IV.]

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—IS—

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Tucson, May 2, 1874. 30-1f

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Careful Herders Always with the Stock.

This ranch has ample water and the BEST of GRASS in unlimited quantity.

When ordered by the owner, stock will be fed grain at an additional price to be agreed upon.

Stock for this ranch, left at R. N. Leath-wood's corral in Tucson, with instructions as to feed, time, return, etc., will have prompt attention.

As the care of stock will be made a specialty on this ranch, owners can rely upon their animals sent to it, receiving the best care.

January 31, 1874. 17-6m

Think, Speak, Live, Truly.

Thou must be true thyself,
If thou the truth wouldst teach;
Thy soul must overflow, if thou
Another soul wouldst reach;
It needs the overflowing heart
To give the lips full speech.
Think truly, and thy thought
Shall the world's famine feed;
Speak truly, and thy word
Shall be a fruitful seed;
Live truly, and thy life shall be
A great and noble creed.

C. P. TAGGART, Esq., and wife, returned to San Diego last night by the steamer Salvador, after an absence of several months. They have been sojourning at a little place called San Jose, on the Gulf of California, where they have been quite out of the world. They return in excellent health and spirits after their season of rest and recreation.—[S. D. Union, June 21.]

A LATE number of the New Mexican says:

News of the recent discoveries of gold in Arizona has already reached Del Norte, and the miners are fast leaving there for the new El Dorado.

This evidently refers to the Oro Blanco and other mines southward of Tucson.

ITEMS about New Mexico from The Las Cruces Borderer of last Saturday:

Mr. Schaublin informs us that he received some wheat of the new crop at his mill on Thursday.

The fire in the Organ mountains must be destroying much of the best timber in this section.

Col. Jones will soon have ripe harvest apples, and will have great quantities of fall and winter fruit for sale.

Mr. Keegan, conductor, informs us that the river has fallen above. A large amount of wheat has been destroyed. Here the river has fallen so that the aqueducts are out of danger.

It is said that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, have decided to extend their line from Granada to Cimarron, with a branch to the Raton mountains for coal.

We have conversed with several intelligent miners on the late mining law, and all express the opinion that it will work a great injury in the development of our mineral resources.

THE ALBUQUERQUE REVIEW of June 20 says Con. Cosgrove was a short time before at Las Vegas, buying stock for the new mail line to Prescott.

It also says the crops promise a fair average yield; the peach, apple and grape it is thought will be greater than for many years past.

A gentlemanly man named P. L. Buttevant called on the editor of The Review and stated that he was bound for Prescott, Arizona, alone and on foot.

Regarding the late flood The Review has this: The water had so far subsided during last week that an embankment was easily thrown across the place where it entered at Rinconada; the result is, the roads are again open for travel, though somewhat miry at the intersections of the overflowed parts. The people who lost houses and encampments on the bluffs have commenced rebuilding their homes and attending to their crops, much of which can yet be saved; and other parts which cannot, may yet be planted in beans or corn.

Yuma County.

From The Sentinel of June 27:

Wm. B. Hooper & Co. have shipped to the interior, during the week, by the wagon trains of Barcla and J. M. Bryan, 73,000 lbs. of citizen and 5,400 lbs. of government freight. Barcla's train was loaded for E. N. Fish & Co.

S. S. Jenks, on Wednesday last, hauled out on the San Diego County desert, to different stage stations, ten thousand pounds of barley, for the new mail contractors, Messrs. Kerens & Mitchell.

Jose M. Redondo showed us one ounce and three quarters of beautiful coarse gold, taken by Mexicans, by the dry washing process, from the mines about 15 miles east of Yuma, on the north side of the Gila. The miners there are preparing to haul the dirt to the river for washing.

Dr. Goodwin showed us a beautiful button of gold and silver the other day which he had just extracted from a piece of ore which he brought down from the Yuma mine, Magnet lode, Montezuma district. This assay the Doctor made by the acid process, and it showed sixteen hundred dollars to the ton, in gold and silver.

The Doctor has also made an assay of ore from the St. Charles mine and showed us the result. Out of one ounce and a half of rock he has a solid button of gold and silver and copper weighing one-half ounce and eleven grains!

The Sentinel urges the people to celebrate the fourth in a becoming manner and in its article says: The people of Yuma are as patriotic as those of any locality in the United States, but we are informed that there has never been a 4th of July celebration here yet.

Delegate Matters.

Yesterday morning we received the following with request to publish:

PHENIX, July 2.—Editor CITIZEN: I shall visit Tucson between the 10th and 15th inst., with the view of canvassing with the people of Pima county as to the expediency of my becoming a candidate for Delegate to Congress. JOHN A. RUSH.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The Quantity Grown in Salt and San Pedro Valleys.

PHENIX, ARIZONA, June 23, 1874.

EDITOR OF THE CITIZEN: In your paper of the 13th ult. I read with much interest an article headed "The Farming Interest." It is in answer to some suggestions in the article referred to, that I propose to occupy a part of this letter. In this valley last year, we had a very large crop of both wheat and barley. Of the wheat, we now have none, although we probably have flour sufficient to last two months. The old barley on hand at this date approximates 750,000 pounds. Of this year's crop, everybody interested who ought to know, estimates that the new wheat crop will fall short of the old by about 1,000,000 pounds; allowing that the consumption for the ensuing year shall only equal that of the past year, and we shall be eating the next year's crop by the fifteenth of June. The barley for this year will fall short of last year's crop by at least 3,000,000 pounds. Allowing that we consume and sell a half million per month, which is about what we have averaged for the past year, the old crop will last until the first of August, and we will then have our new crop, 4,000,000 pounds, to last until next harvest—ten months. Or in other words, if we consume and sell as much per month as we have for the past twelve months, then we shall be out of barley by the first of April. I have made no allowance for an increased demand in this locality. There will undoubtedly be a large increase in the amount for both wheat and barley throughout the Territory, but in some localities the crop must be greater than last year; but still I do not think that the crop will be sufficient to supply the Territory for the ensuing year.

In view of this state of facts concerning the grain crop, I do not think that the farmers need to feel at all uneasy about a market for what little they have got. Contractors are very quiet at present, because they have almost the entire control of the old barley, and that will enable them to get through with the first two months of their contract, and they of course hope that before that time many farmers will be compelled to sell a large portion of their crops at some price. This may be true to a certain extent, but the demand for freighters and other citizens, will be sufficient to relieve any pressure the farmers may have for immediate sales. The mail contractors must consume at least 75,000 pounds per month, and they have none on hand. These men will, of course, buy good, clean barley; some freighters will buy the tramped, dirty barley from the Mexicans because they can get it at one cent per pound, but if stage men know their business, they will pay one and a half or even more for good, clean barley, rather than take the dirty barley at six bits. The new contractors on the Tucson route expect to (or at least they are making the effort) buy their grain at one cent per pound. Perhaps they may get it at that price. If they want the dirty, cheap barley they can get a quarter of a million of it in this valley, and perhaps a few thousand pounds of very fair barley; but they cannot touch the bulk of the crop in this valley for that price, nor can anybody else.

Thus far during the harvest, the farmers have manifested a disposition to accommodate and help each other, and they propose that the same spirit shall continue until the grain is cut, threshed and stored from the weather, and then when they can get a fair price for it, they will sell. They are not as a whole "peoned" to the merchants, government contractors or the mail contractors. They have got plenty to eat, drink and wear, and with God's good help, they will continue to have plenty, independent of contractors of any class.

Brave words you think, perhaps, but they are uttered many times a day by a brave people. We raise our own flour, bacon and vegetables, and we can do with a very small allowance of sugar, coffee and other groceries, until we are able to buy for cash at fair rates. A.

SAN PEDRO VALLEY.

John Montgomery has canvassed this valley and sends us a tabular statement of acreage and yields, which we summarize as follows:

The figures refer to the wheat and barley crops of 1874 and in all other cases to crops of 1873. The whole number of acres cultivated is 1295, of which 74 were in wheat with a yield of 91,650 pounds. The highest yield of wheat per acre given, is 1350 pounds by E. Ruiz, and the lowest 1000 by several parties. Three hundred and forty-four acres were cultivated in barley and yielded 513,780 pounds; the highest per acre being 1750 pounds by Ferd Berthold. Six hundred and seventy-one acres were in corn and yielded 1,297,150 pounds; the highest yield was obtained by J. Carroll and amounted to 2100 pounds per acre for 100 acres. One hundred acres were cultivated in potatoes, yielding 594,500 pounds, the highest per acre being 6500 pounds produced by John Montgomery on a lot of nineteen acres. Eighty-two acres of beans were cultivated and gave a product of 194,425 pounds. W. A. Smith and B. Titames each produced 1350 pounds to the acre—the highest yield per acre in the valley. There were twenty-four acres of garden, the yield of which is not given except in the case of Mr. Montgomery who produced 15000 pounds on three acres.

In his letter accompanying the tabular statement of farms, showing acres cultivated and yield in each case, Mr. Montgomery says:

As the supply of water has been abundant this year, it is the opinion of all that crops of all kinds will be larger than those of 1873. In my visits to the various farms, I noticed that the people are experimenting in a small way on other kinds of crops, such as tobacco, sugar-cane, buckwheat and grass seeds. I also observed flower-gardens in several places. More attention is paid to growing produce for the supply of ourselves and farms and less for market than in years before.

Cutting Timber Upon the Public Lands.

Here is something on this subject taken from The Los Angeles Star of June 23:

We mentioned a day or two since in our local column that several parties had been arrested and taken before the United States Commissioner upon the charge of cutting timber upon government lands. The spoliation of these public lands is an evil and a nuisance which calls for a sharp and incisive remedy and those officers whose duty it is to see that offenses of this character are not committed, should spare no pains to bring offenders to punishment. Parties who desire in good faith to become the owner by preemption or by declaration under the homestead act, of a quarter section of timber land can generally manage to do so without a great deal of trouble. Until they do so they have no right either legal or equitable to a stick of timber, and their taking it can be called by no milder name than that which is applied to other conversions of property which does not belong to the taker.

As a matter of fact every bit of lumber thus far manufactured in Arizona, has been obtained from lands the title to which is in the United States, and necessarily so. First and over all, except for wood and minor purposes in fencing and building, there is no timber land in Arizona except in the mountains where the soil is unfit for cultivation and probably never can be occupied by farmers. This class of land cannot be purchased by farmers or anybody else, for it is not surveyed and if it were, under present regulations, would not be open for sale except to actual occupants, and, as we have stated, but very little if any of it can be occupied by agriculturalists. We have, and so has the General Land Office, urged Congress to make appropriations for the survey of a portion of timber lands each year and provide for their sale in suitable quantities. Nearly every man would much rather buy land with timber than take the timber without payment. The laws of Congress invite settlers to go upon unsurveyed public land, and it would be just as unreasonable to prohibit them from using the water and grass as the timber thereon; or to say they should not take minerals from the earth prior to securing a patent for the land.

We know what the law is upon the subject, and will approve of the fullest execution of it in Arizona, just as soon as Congress provides a way by which our people can purchase the timber lands. In one and another form, we have repeatedly called public attention to the fact that our people were anxious to purchase timber land for they could not make homes upon but precious little of it. Let Congress provide a way by which our citizens can buy the timber lands and thereby the timber they must have, and if they don't, then The Citizen will join with The Star in urging prosecutions for "denuding" the public land of its timber.

Lands Adjacent to Tucson.

Following is the bill introduced in Congress by Hon. R. C. McCormick, and which recently passed the House and will undoubtedly pass the Senate during the present Congress. The bill has the approval of the General Land Office and is probably as acceptable as any that could be obtained:

A bill to grant title to certain lands in the Territory of Arizona. Whereas certain lands in Santa Cruz valley, county of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, have for many years been occupied and possessed by persons of Mexican birth, who become citizens of the United States under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and the Gadsden treaty; and whereas the said persons desire to secure patents for said lands in the small and irregular tracts in which they were originally taken up under Mexican authority, and have been held and cultivated to the present time, and they cannot do so under the existing land laws of the United States: Therefore, be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that all the right and title of the United States to the land embraced in sections two, eleven, and fourteen, and the east half of sections three, ten, and fifteen, of township fourteen south, range thirteen east, Gila and Salt River meridian in the county of Pima, Territory of Arizona, be, and the same are hereby, relinquished and granted to the person or persons who have been in the actual bona fide occupancy or possession of said land, by themselves or their ancestors, for twenty years next preceding the date of the passage of this act; and it shall be the duty of the register and the receiver of the United States land-office for the district in which said land lies, to hear and determine, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, the rights of the parties claiming under this act; and for that purpose the said register and the said receiver shall have power to summon witnesses, administer oaths, and take testimony relative to such occupancy or possession: Provided, That no claim as aforesaid shall be of any validity under this act unless it shall have been duly filed with the said register and the said receiver within one year after the passage of this act: And provided further, That this grant shall not extend to any reservation of the United States, nor prejudice any valid adverse right or claim, if such exist, to said land, or any part thereof, nor preclude a judicial examination and adjustment thereof.

Sec. 2. That whenever it shall have been determined by the said register and the said receiver, or on appeal, by the Commissioner of the General Land-Office or Secretary of the Interior, that any tract has been occupied as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the surveyor-general for said Territory to cause the said claims to be surveyed in accordance with the lines of such occupancy, and to furnish approved plats of the same, upon the receipt and approval of which said plats, and the field-notes thereof by the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, patents shall issue as in other cases.

Sec. 3. That any part or parts of said designated lands that are not shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, to have been so occupied for twenty years, shall be held by him as open to settlement under the provisions of the pre-emption or homestead laws of the United States, and patents may be issued therefor for any number of acres not exceeding one hundred and sixty that parties complying with said legal provisions may desire to hold: Provided, That all existing occupants who have settled on said lands for a period of less than twenty years shall have the prior right to acquire the same under the pre-emption or homestead laws of the United States.

L. L. WARD, a disciple of the art preservative of all arts, well-known to the craft throughout the State, passed through the city yesterday on his way from Arizona, whither he has been to notify some jumpers that he and his associates propose to hold their claims in El Dorado cañon. He fixed that all right. He reports great activity in mining interests in Arizona. Mills are being removed from New York district to Ivanpah, and Wallapai district is thronged with men actively employed. The roads leading to the different mining camps are thronged with teams hauling supplies, mining tools, etc.—[Los Angeles Star, June 21.]

E. N. FISH, Tucson.
S. SILVERBERG, San Francisco.
JOS. COLLINGWOOD, Florence.

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W. B. HELLINGS & CO., East Phenix, Arizona. Dec. 6, 1873.